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# TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circu-

lation of any Sunday paper in Indians,

GENET AND SACKVILLE WEST. The West-Murchison correspondence, which will figure in history as the Sackville West

incident at Washington, has induced a reference to the Citizen Genet incident as the only parallel. There is very little resemblance or ground of comparison between the two cases. Some ground of resemblance can be found in the fact that both undertook to meddle in American affairs, but the manner and extent of the meddling were very different.

Edward Charles Genet, known in history as Citizen Genet, came to the United States as a special embassador of the French republic, in 1793. That was about the beginning of the revolutionary period in France, when the vision of the leaders was to humiliate England and revolutionize the world. Genet was twenty-seven years old, a rampant revo-Intionist, a desperate intriguer, a flery orator, and a regular allibuster. He came here for the express purpose of firing the heart of the American people and drawing the young republic into a close alliance with France and a war with England. He had large discretionary powers, plenty of money and the backing of the French government. He brought with him three hundred blank commissions for privateers, intending Stout American vessels to prey on British

e. He arrived at Charleston in April, 1793, and came north by easy stages to Philadelphia and New York. For the next six months he kept the government of the United States in a perfect ferment of excitement, and came near sweeping the people of their feet and into war. Genet was bold and reckless, and earnestly bent on the accomplishment of his mission. Space would fail to relate in detail the history of his secret schemes and public movements. The exist ing treaties between France and the United States gave bim a good starting point and he tried very hard to secure a construction of them that would drag the United States into war. In this he was met and thwarted by the cool and conservative conduct of Washington, but not without great difficulty. Genet also appealed to the people and succeeded in working up a strong party in favor of his schemes. At first he had the sympathy and encouragement of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and an avowed friend France. Genet encouraged the formation of "Democratic clubs," in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of France. The first of these was formed in Philadelphia, soon after Genet's arrival, and the movement soon spread into other States. The Democratic Club of Charleston was, on its own application, recognized by the Jacobin Club of Paris as an affiliated anch. These clubs became centers of missevous agitation. Washington, in his mesage of Nov. 19, 1794, referred to them as certain self-created societies," "combinations of men who, careless of consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth that those who rouse cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated, from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the whole government." These were the first Democratic clubs in our history. Although the government had warned and forbidden Genet to fit out privateers, he proceeded to equip and arm a privateer at Philadelphia called the "Little Democrat." Orders were sent to detain her, but she eluded the guards and sailed. Events followed in rapid succession, and the summer was one of great perplexity to the government and excitement among the people. Finally, to make a long story short, Genet's schemes were failed, he was beaten at every point, and upon the firm and urgent demand of the United States government he was recalled in January, 1794. By that time, however, the political situation had so changed in France

tory would have been changed. As previously stated, there is no real point of recemblance between the Lord Sackville West incident and the Genet case. If the British minister should be recalled on account

that he was afraid to rethen and he married

and settled in New York, where he died in

1835. He always accused Jefferson of having

played double with him, and of trying to

parry water on both shoulders, pretending to

favor and at the same time to oppose Genet's

schemes. This, if true, involved also the

sharge of duplicity on the part of Jefferson

toward Washington's administration. There

Washington, had been President at the time

of Genet's mission, the whole course of his-

of his diplomatic blunder, there would be that much resemblance to the Genet case; but it is not likely that amere expression of political sympathy with the party in power will be deemed sufficient to justify that action, Writing an electioneering letter is very different from trying to drag the country into war. Lord Sackville West meant well, and "the party in power" ought not to be hard on him.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WAGES.

The New York Post and other free-trade organs have been making capital out of an interview with an ex-employe of the British Hosiery Company, of Thornton, L. I. This man as serted that, though the wages raid by the firm were somewhat higher than chose it had paid at its establishment in Nottingham, England, the general cost of living in this country so much greater that the work people did but little better here than there, and many had gone back to Nottingham, preferring their condition there to that in Thornton. " He further declared that the houses and other accommodations were poor on this side, and that in his opinion workingmen did not benefit themselves by coming to the United States. These statements seemed so preposterous to the pro-

prietors of a hosiery establishment in Cincinnati that they wrote a letter of inquiry to the Long Island company, and received reply showing that the assertions which had been seized upon by the Post were made by a discharged employe, and were entirely false. The Thornton firm proves by quotations from its last week's pay-roll, and by their side places the rate of wages paid for the same grade of work in England, in many instances to the same work people. The difference the writer, who is the president of the company, ascribes entirely to the protective tariff, and declares himself glad to do anything in his power to save this country from the great evil of free trade, under which he suffered for so many years in England, and that it was the mistaken policy of free trade

Wages.	In America.	In England.
Our winders	\$6.00 to \$8.00	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Knitters of legs	12.00 to 20.00	6.00 to 10.00
Knitters of feet	10.00 to 15.00	5.00 to 8.00
Lads for legs and feet	5.00 to 7.00	2.00 to 3.00
Girls, turners off	5.00 to 7.00	2.00 to 3.00
Girls, seamers	5.00 to 8.00	2.00 to 3.00
Girls, menders	6.00 to 8.00	2.50 to 3.50
Men. dyer's helpers,	0.00	
not skilled	7.00 to 10.00	5.00 to 8.00
Men, trimmers		6.00 to 7.50
Men, folders	11.00 to 15.00	5.00 to 7.00
Girls, box-makers	5.00 to 8.00	2.50 to 3.50
Girls, packers	7.00 to 10.00	3.50 to 5.00
Circle backers	7.00 10 10.00	0.00 10 0.00
Average	\$9.6212.	\$1.46.
Cost of Living.	In America.	In England.
Girls, board, etc	\$2.50 to \$3.00	\$1.75 to \$2.00
Lads, board, etc		2.25 to 2.50
Men, board, etc		2.50 to 3.00

The employes live, the writer says, much better than they do in England, and concludes with the following convincing state-

"We have been here nearly four years. In that time one of my men has saved enough to buy his home raid \$1.600 cash for it. I have several other who are about to do the same. There are some who have saved as much as \$2,000 in that time. Several this ear sent their wives to visit friends in Europe. Did you ever hear of such things being done from the savings of working people of free-trade England?"

This is strong testimony from an unexpected source in favor of a protective tariff, and should have weight even with pronounced free-traders, if such persons ever condescend to give heed to facts and the practical operations of the systems they discuss. They will have weight with the men who are considering the tariff question thoughtfully, and with the purpose of deciding upon their own best interests. The testimony of all practical men who have no ulterior aims to serve is on the side of the American tariff system, and the great mass of intelligent citizens are already convinced of this.

PROHIBITORY STATE LAWS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has not decided, nor has it intimated by the remotest indirection, that any State may enact a prohibitory law. Those who assert that it has have either never seen the decisions of that court or they have willfully misstated them. No such question was before the court, no such question was discussed, and, of course, no such question was decided. The first case touching the question came before the court from Kansas, and that State has, as everyone knows, a strong prohibitory provision in its Constitution, and the first question was whether that provision was in conflict with any of the provisions of the federal Constitution. In the case referred to, Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S. Reports, 623, the court sard: "But, in 1880 the people of Kansas adopted a more stringent policy. On the 2d day of November of that year they ratified an amendment to the State Constitution which declared that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be forever prohibited in that State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." This shows conclusively that the case came from a State where the Constitution expressly conferred upon the Legislature the power to enact a prohibitory law, and was decided upon the provisions of that Constitution.

The second question presented to the court was, whether the statute enacted under the provision in the Constitution of Kansas and for the purpose of carrying it into effect violated the Constitution of the United States. These were the only questions in the case. It is, therefore, absurd to talk about any others having been decided.

If there were any doubt as to what points were decided in the prevailing opinion, what Mr. Justice Field ing opinion, and that was this: agree to so much of the opinion as asserts that there is nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States affecting the validity of any act of Kansas prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors manufactured in

can be no doubt that if Jefferson, instead of In the case which came from Iowa [Bowman vs. Railroad, 125, United States Reports, 465,] the doctrine of the first case was limited, and not extended, for it was held that a State could not prohibit common carriers from transporting intoxicating liquors. The decis-Ion was placed solely upon the ground that

the States could not legislate upon the subject of interstate-commerce.

It is, in fact, absurd to claim that either of

these decisions touches the question of legislative power under State constitutions. This s so, because no question of that kind was involved, and because the federal court does not decide upon questions affected only by the constitutions of the States. Everybody, who knows anything at all about the subject, knows that the federal courts follow the State courts upon all statutory and constitutional questions arising upon the State Constitution or statutes. It would be a departure from many decisions, and from a firmlysettled principle for the federal court to give a construction to a State Constitution: that is left exclusively to the State courts. The law of Indiana is, therefore, that long since declared by the State court. Whether the decisions of that court are right or wrong, they are the law of this State, and cannot be overthrown by the Supreme Court of the United States, because on such a question that court is powerless. It is hard to believe that any intelligent man can be honest in claiming that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided questions over which it has no authority, but which belong exclusively to the State tribunals.

THE SUPPRESSED VOTE. The effect upon the entire country of the uppressed vote in the South is a matter that cannot be brought too strongly before the people. This was the burden of Anna Dickinson's speeches, and many other speakers in Indiana have touched upon the subject; but perhaps no more comprehensive showing has been made than in the address of Hon. N. K Griggs, of Nebraska, as reported in Friday's Journal. The comparison of the population of the Southern States with Northern States, and the vote for Congressmen in the same, demonstrates without further proof that by which is fast bringing ruin and distress to her | some means the majority of the people in the people. He adds: "You are probably aware former are deprived of representation in Congress. Southern white leaders may deny that in England which drove us away from there." | it is terrorism, they may deny fraud, but in the face of the figures they cannot deny that the negro vote is suppressed. In Georgia, with a total population of 1,541,000, the whole vote cast for ten Congressmen is 27,420, an average vote per member of 2,742. In Nebraska, with its three congressional districts, there is an average vote per member of 45,499. The Atlanta Constitution, which professes to be the organ of the "new South," and to advocate a civilization and morality in advance of the old Bourbon system, avers piously that Georgia negroes are not deprived of any political privilege; but its assertions go for naught before the statistics. The returns show incontestibly that many thousands of voters either do not vote, or that their votes are not counted, and the Constitution will have difficulty in explaining to the satisfaction of honest people why this is so. If the basis of population is what the vote indicates it to be, then Georgia is entitled to one or two Congressmen instead of ten. The discrepancy between the census, the congressional apportionments and the election returns is one for the next Republican Congress to investigate and regulate. The figures presented by Mr. Griggs should receive the consideration of every voter wh has been under the impression that there was but one issue in the national campaign. The prosperity of the country demands that protection should be assured in a double sense.

INDIANA is not altogether devoid of railroads, and Indianapolis is somewhat of a railroad center. Quite a number of persons are employed in this line of business. Some of them are Republicans. A few of these de termined to have a little Harrison and Morton demonstration of their owa, and last night was selected as the time. The result was one of the most enthusiastic and impressive demonstrations of the campaign. The Indianapolis railroad men turned out in force, and Terre Haute, Richmond and other towns sent large contingents. It was a fine parade, and the meeting which followed, at Tomlinson Hall, was full of enthusiasm and interest. We trust there is no impropriety in remarking that the last fly of summer will have to be sought elsewhere than ir calm repose upon the Republican railroad men of Indiana.

CURRENT COMMENT. Ir would perhaps hardly be proper to speak of Dan Lamont as Mrs. Cleveland's maid, but since his advent at the White House he has rendered a variety of services which had not been generally regarded as pertaining to the duties of a Presidents private secretary. He has, by his own admission, gone on frequent shopping tours for the young mistress of the mansion; he has acted as advance courier when the family went upon its travels; he has acted as escort for the ladies of the house when he was needed for that purpose. Apparently, too, as advertisements show, he has acted as amanuensis for the President's wife as well as for the President, an acknowledgement and thanks for the receipt by Mrs. Cleveland o's package of face powder, being signed in his own name. Mr. Lamont is unquestionably very useful to have around the house, but a general utility man is apt to be overworked, and Daniel's de termination to resign after election indicates that he is very tired, and, as the advertisements and shopping tours indicate, not without cause.

WHILE Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, was speaking at North Vernon, a few days ago, some person in the audience asked, "How about Hendricks?" The speaker immediately replied. "Now, my friend, since you mention Mr. Hendricks, I want to say right here that I do not wish to say nor hear one word against him. He and I differed entirely in politics, but Thomas A. Hendricks was a gentleman and an honor to the State of Indiana as such, and he died in the office of Vice-president. Therefore, I have nothing but kind thoughts and kind words for his memory. But, permit me to add, there is another man towards whom I do not feel so kindly, and that is Grover Cleveland, who never had the grace or the gratitude to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. Hendricks for making him President, and did not even pay him the poor honor of coming to his funeral. Between Thomas A. Hendricks dead and Grover Cleveland living, I draw a broad, black line." These remarks of the Wisconsin Senator were greeted with loud applause.

HERE is an instance of how lightly the white men value the life of a colored man in the South. Near Lexington, Ga., one evening last week, a negro was on guard over the contents of a cotton gin-house that had been burned during the day. He was standing near the roadway, when two men drove past in a buggy.

some fun, commenced firing their revolvers at him. One shot struck him in the side and inflicted a mortal wound. And yet the Democratic politicians of Georgia claim that the negro is now casting his ballot to keep in power a State government that fets such little things as this

go unnoticed. THE recent discovery of the existence of a subterranean stream of some sort running from the mountains of West Virginia through North and South Carolina has created a good deal of excitement among the people of that section. A few days ago, while two farmers were engaged in digging a well at Black's Station, N. C., they struck a limestone formation that gave forth a hollow sound on being tapped with a crowbar. A hole was cut in the rock, into which the bar disappeared, and was immediately followed by a rush of and a loud noise which continued for two days. The workmen were terrified, and refused to investigate any further, although, later, some venturesome persons tried to measure the depth of the opening, but were unsuccessful in finding a bottom. Some of the residents think it has connection with the underground stream heard in another part of the State, while others believe it to be the dome of a mammoth cave or

HENRY W. OLIVER, SR., the well known business man of Pittsburg, who died last week, was a native of Tatty Keel, county Tyrone, Ireland, being born in 1807. Before coming to this country he took an active part in Irish politics, and was the first person in Great Britain to feel the weight of the boycott, under another name, because he did not support the Tory candidate in 1840. He came to this country in 1842, and had an unusually prosperous career as a merchant in the city of his adoption. He was a member of the board of viewers of Pittsburg for eleven successive terms.

THE eagle is a Republican bird. Recently Senator Evarts erected a large log cabin on his property adjoining Fort Washington, and overlooking the Potomac. On top of it, he put a high pole, to which was attached an American flag; and it had not been up five minutes before a large bald eagle swept down from the clouds and perched himself on the ball above the flag. His eagleship had not been seen in the vicinity before, but it evidently likes the place, as it has built a nest in the neighborhood, and uses the flagstaff daily as a point of observation.

A VERY levely invasion was that of yesterday by the Republican club from Oxford Female College. There were nearly a hundred of them, pretty, lady-like girls, pupils at the college where Mrs. Harrison formerly attended. and they came to pay respects to her as a dis tinguished graduate of the institution, and the wife of the prospective President. The girls all had a bright, expectant look, mingled with high resolve and firm determination, as if they felt that they too might become the wives of future

THE District Commissioners of Washington have set apart the circle at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Twenty-third street, in memory of General Sheridan. It will hereafter be known as Sheridan Circle, and it is the intention of the Loyal Legion to erect a statue of the General in its center as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, Mrs. Sheridan having refused to allow the organization to put up a monument at Arlington.

A RESORT to the duel code to settle affairs of honor is still in practice in Georgia. Last week W. L. McElmurray and W. E. Jones, two prominent young business men of Waynesboro challenged each other, and prepared to fight to the death with pistols. Seconds were appointed, the ground located, and the parties were about to open hostilities, when officers appeared upon the scene and put the belligerents under arrest.

THERE is no instance on record of a town or city profiting by the election of one of its citizens to the presidency. Business will be no better, population no greater, real estate no more valuable in Indianapolis if Ben Harrison is elected President than it will be if he is de-feated.—Sentinel.

As a great many people think differently, suppose we give the benefit of the doubt to Indianapolis instead of Buffalo.

CHIEF NACHEZ, of the Piute tribe of Indians, was in Reno, Nev., a day or two since on a temperance mission. He claims that his people are becoming so addicted to the use of "fire-water" that it is only a question of time before they will all die of drunkeness. He blames the white men for dealing out the poison, and has asked the citizens to take steps to prevent its sale to them.

What promises to be the greatest plumbago deposit in the country has been discovered near North Adams, Mass. Samples sent to New York are pronounced equal to the Siberian black lead used in pencils. The quality and quantity of the find is said to be only equaled by one mine in the world, which is located in Russia.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Please give a short description of the origin nd former mode of celebrating "Hallowe'en."

NORTH SALEM, Ind. Hallowe'en occurs on Oct. 31, the night preceding All Saints' day. It takes its origin from the conversion, in the seventeenth century, of the Parthenon at Rome into a Christian place of worship, and its dedication to the Virgin an all the martyrs. It was first celebrated on May but that date was subsequently changed by the church to Nov. I. A great many medieval superstitions gathered about the day, and it has now nothing churchly about it, the observances of the evening preceding seeming to be rather the relies of pagan times. Many of these observances are allied to those of the watch-festival in the Hartz mountains, and observed in Germany on May 1.

# BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

NEXT month will witness the completion of

the ninth edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica." which has been some ten years on the WASHINGTON now has a women's bicycle club with over seventy members, and Mrs. Harriette Mills as president. Twenty-five of the young

adies are under twenty years of age. "I WASHED Willie's pants t'udder day, and dey brunk so dat de po' chile kin ha'dly walk in um. Won'er how I gwan fix um?" "Try washin' de

chile. Maybe he shrink too."-Harper's Young It is said that when Gen. Grant was in Japan the Japanese Premier, Prince Kung, desiring to compliment the General by telling him that he was born to command, tried it in English, with this result: "Sire, brave General, you vas made

Succi, the Italian faster, who claims to posess an elixir which renders food unnecessary. has just finished a fast of thirty days at Barcelons, Spain. He walked, fenced and slept during his foodless month, and retained his health and strength.

THE Rev. Charles G. Ames, who has been lected by a committe of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, to succeed Dr. James Freeman Clarke in the pastorate, was for several years editor of the Christian Register, and is well known and much liked in Boston

THE London Academy speaks enthusiasticaly of the merits of James Whitcomb Riley's book of poems, "Old-Fashioned Roses." It says, among other things, that 'it can bardly be denied that the average of American books of verse is higher than the English."

THE other day, in a crowded Sixth-avenue elevated car. General Sherman carried a likely young colored maiden on his knees from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-third streets. She was snatching at the straps, which were just out of her reach, when General Sherman gently seated her on his martial knee.

ONE afternoon last week, as the Prince of Wales was walking across the Place de la Con-

never speak as they pass by, as they have never been presented to each other. They looked at each other very sharply, however, and passed

on their ways musingly. Mr. Ruskin has at last officially permitted photograph of himself to be issued. It was taken in his garden, with a background of ferns. His admirers may be also pleased to learn that two views of Brentwood, one with the lake of Coniston in the distance, and the other with the surrounding woodland, have been published.

AND now they say Tom Hood first planned the phonograph; as witness, this, from his "Comie Appual" for 1839: "In this century of inventions, when a self-acting drawing-paper has been discovered, for copying visible objects, who knows but that a future Niepce, or Daguerre, or Herschel, or Fox Talbott, may find out some sort of Boswellish writing-paper, to repeat what-GEORGE W. CHILDS never sits in a street car

while there is a woman standing. No matter what her station in life, the moment a woman gets in he gets up. This often embarrasses come of Mr. Childs' acquaintances, who are not in the habit of giving up their seats to ladies, as they usually follow his example, so that there is rarely a woman left standing in a car in which

THE New York theatres are becoming political. so great is the excitement in the metropolis. Dockstader's last week closed the performance with an amusing little skit that ridiculed the Democratic party. Mr. Blaine in one scene appears in armor and plumes before the White House and challenges Mr. Cleveland, who stands n the balcony, to come down and fight. After demurring, Mr. Cleveland finally accepts the challenge, and says: "I will send down a substrute at once.

WALKER BLAINE, in speaking of the troubles of young James G. Blaine, jr., said: "These matters annoy us very much. People so magnify minor details, and make a trifling matter. and one of no great public interest, a very large fair. I think the domestic relations of my brother have never been satisfactory, but a great many stories have been circulated are not true. When the matter gets into the courts, if it does, then the true details will be known. The whole thing brings much humilia-

MRS. MARIA LOUISE GENET VAN RENSSELAER. widow of Cornelius Van Rensselaer, who died at Greenbush, N. Y., last week, at the age of eighty-six, was the daughter of Edmond Charles Genet, known in history as "Citizen Genet," embassador to this country from the first French Republic in 1793. Her mother was Corselis Clinton, daughter of George Clinton, the statesman. Her husband was the son of Col. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, who fought at Quebec and Saratoga, and who brought the news of the latter battle to Albany.

THE crusade which Mrs. Claveland against the bustle has ended in smoke. The fact is that Mrs. Cleveland has herself deserted the standard of the anti-bustlers, and has resumed her tournure. This fact was ascertained by a Washington reporter, who was curious to know whether the President's wife had permanently abandoned the bustle. He had among his acquaintances a young woman who works in a dress-making establishment patronized by Mrs. Cleveland. After screwing up his courage to the sticking point, the reporter asked the young woman cluntly a few days ago: "Does Mrs. Cleveland wear a bustle?" "Yes," was the ans-

ELDER F. W. EVANS, the able leader of the New Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers, is an Englishman, who came to this country in 1825. He is now eighty years of age, but vigorous in mind and body. He has a large, square-shouldered frame, a thoughtful, gentle face, iron-gray beard, and keen, bright eyes. He is extremely industrious. Not only does he manage the aftessful, but he keeps a close watch of the affairs of the world and is always pondering certain Utopian schemes for the relief of society's mis-eries. He is a logical thinker, and has a strong and striking way of presenting his views.

THE testimonial by the British authors to Mrs. Hodgson Burnett was quietly presented to her shortly before she sailed for America, though Seebohm's tragic death at New York modified the precise form and publicity of the presentation originally intended. The ornament selected was a handsome half-hoop diamond bracelet, inscribed on one side of the band, "To Frances Hodgson Burnett, from the British authors, 1888," and on the other was the word "Fauntelroy." An address on vellum, beautifully engrossed, expressed the thanks of the literary profession to Mrs. Burnett for the great services she had rendered to British authors by so strongly attracting the public attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the

"LONG JOHN" WENTWORTH was very proud of referring to his ancestry, and carried it so far that it became a weakness with him. On the occasion of the death of his first child Mr. Wentworth had the event brought to the notice of Mrs. Sigourney, the novelist and post, and coupled with the notice was a request that she give the occasion such notice as her fancy might dictate. She wrote a poem on the death of the little one, and it is in some of the school readers. It will be remembered by some when the first line is recalled-

"Scion of a noble race." It did not appear in the books as having been written on the occasion of the death of Mr. Wentworth's child, but that occurrence prompted the poem, which has been read by hundreds of school children in this country. THE boom which was recently started in Je-

rusalem still appears to hold its own. Several handsome public buildings have been erected on Mount Zion. The Rothschild Hospital for Jews on a neighboring hill is a striking building, although its cruciform shape is a source of grief to faithful Jews. A girls' school has been built by Italians, and a stately building for Russian ligrims is now in course of erection. Similar buildings for German, French and Italian pilgrims are already erected. On the top of the Mount of Olives the Russians have built an ugly tower with the sole object of seeing the Mediterranean and Dead seas from its top; but their church in Gethsemane makes up in beauty for the ugliness of the tower. A company of German Protestants, calling themselves "The Friends of the Temple," which has been in existence for many years, is now to take definite steps for the restoration of the ancient temple.

ALLEN G. THURMAN'AND COLORED MEN.

The Ohio Statesman, the Thurman organ in the campaign of 1867, when Thurman was the candidate for Governor, contains his opening speech, made at Waverly, Aug. 5, 1867, in which

"But this is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the proposition to make voters out of all the negroes of the South and non-voters out of a majority of white men there. If that be done the negro voters will outnumber the white voters in nearly or quite every Southern State, and their votes may make your Presidents and Vice-presidents for half a century to come. If the radical plans of suffrage be carried out, the negroes of the South will become the balance power, and, destroying the present so-called Republican organization, will bring into existence a yet more radical party - a white man's disfranchising. property confiscation, social equality niscegenation party that will rule this country until the consequences of the experiment chall become too grievous to be borne, and the people shall rise in their strength and throw off the degrading and disgusting yoke. Negro domination first, and negro extinction finally must, it seems to me, be the inevitable result of the experiment if tried. The latter is horrible to contemplate, and the former is full of horrors also. No stable government, no advance in civilization no increase in wealth, no security for life, liberty or property; but everywhere burnings, plunderings, murders, insurrections, proscrip

tions and confiscations. "The negro has not acquired with his freedom any habits of industry or morality. His independence is but little better than that of an uncaptured brute. The blacks were a worthless, useless, thriftless set of beings, they were too indolent, lazy and ignorant to work, too proud to be taught; and not only that, if the criminal calendars of the country were ex-amined, it would be found that they were a majority of the criminals. They were so detestable that unless some method were adopted of preventing their influx into this country by the 'Underground railroad' the people of the West would be obliged to drive them out by open violence. The Anglo-American and Africo-American races now stand face to face upon the southern soil in irreconcilable bostility. The few colored men whom we have amongst us, may be regarded as waifs and strays of the great body which is a nation in numbers, and in its isolation by mental and physical characteristics. It is as a unit that we must deal with them. And no paltering with the edges of the difficulty will avert the doom, which all history teaches as will follow a wrong solution.

"Just as firmly as I believe that the negro race is not capable of self-government—and in the light of science, history and experience, I certainly do believe that—just so firmly do I believe that the white race is thus capable, and They saw the colored man, and thinking to have | corde, Paris, he met General Boulanger. They I if this be so I cannot expect it to surrender its I

power or share it with those whom God, for his own wise purposes, has made inferior and inca-

"Great as would be the evils of negro suffrage in Ohio, much as it would tend to bring into our State an every way undesirable population yet the question whether we shall let pegroe vote here is of itself insignificant compared with that greater question, whether we shall surrender the whole South to negro rule, to ruin and to anarchy, and thereby not only destroy that fair section of the Republic, but bring the North also untold calamities. Apart from these considerations, the reasons for refusing the vote to negroes in our State are abundant and convincing, but when we regard the proposition as we should regard it, as a part of a great scheme of national ruin, the objections become perfectly overwhelming."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

How the Women of Washington Territory Will Overcome the Recent Decision.

Vashington Special. The women of Washington Territory, who are very indignant over the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court, by which the statute which provided for woman suffrage was declared unconstitutional, are organizing to secure some action at the next session of Congress which will, they think, re-establish them in what they had supposed were their rights. The form which their efforts will assume will be to secure an amendment to a bill relating to the Territories, which they hope will be enacted next winter. Copies of this amendment have been placed in the hands of Congressmen from the Pacific coast, and will be sert to all Congressmen, and to public men generally in the Eastern States who take any interest in the womansuffrage question. The form of this amendment is as follows:

All laws that have been or may be enacted by the Legislative Assembly of any Territory shall remain in force until repealed by said Legislative Assembly, unless nullified in express terms by subsequent act of

The purpose of this is obvious. It is to strit the judiciary of a Territory of a revisory power over the legislation of the Territorial Assem blies. The theory seems to be that the Territories are the creatures of Congress, and, Congress having given the people the right to deter-mine certain things for themselves, a non-resident judiciary, appointed by the President of the United States and not elected by the people of the Territory, ought not to have the veto power upon the will of the people of the Territory, as expressed by the enactments of the legislative assemblies; that the only veto power which ought to be recognized is the Territorial Assembly itself or the Congress of the United States, from which the Territory receives its the lawyers of Congress will say about this proposition when they shall reassemble.

People of the Territory speak of one curious result which may happen from this decision of the Supreme Court of that Territory. They say that it will cause the retirement to private life of young Mr. Voorbees, the son of Senator Voorbees, who is at present Delegate in Congress from that Territory. Young Voorhees a few years ago was a clerk here in the House of Representatives. He went to Washington Territory to seek his fortune, and when next publicly heard of was a candidate for the position of Delegate. He was elected by a considerable majority, and it is said that he became so popular with the female voters there that he receive their suffrages. These votes being now denied him, his immediate future success in the politics of that Territory is reported to be much less

## THE THIRD PARTY ARRAIGNED.

NUMBER FOUR.

In the face of this record, and with these facts fresh in mind, certain persons are seeking, avowedly in the interest of the holy cause, to accomplish, in November, 1888, what they aided to bring about in 1884—namely, the defeat of the Republican party. They shut their eyes to history, or do violence to its plain teachings; they deny or misstate present conditions, and declare those persons who do not utter their shibboleth and vote their ticket to be either hypocrites, or criminals, or cowards, or incom tents; to be under the crack of the party whip and to love party better than principle. They themselves, however, refuse to vote for stanci emperance men, if they are not on the so-calle Prohibition ticket; they do this when they know that their action may, and often does, result sending liquor sympathizers to State Legislatures and to Congress. They call this voting as they pray! They pray for the setting up of Christ's kingdom, and then rejoice when the actual result of their votes is to enthrone the ene-

It is attempted to shirk the condemnation of this result by declaring that the third party is not responsible for the election of men it did not vote for; though it is often boldly asserted that the defeat of these good men is desired because they are Republicans and that party must be defeated. I know a Conressman from a Western State who has given years of service in church, in community and political affairs; he has always been a total abstainer and Prohibitionist: in his district more than two thousan third-party votes were cast against him; he will be renominated this fall; every friend of temper-ance would be supposed to desire his return to Congress; his vote is needed there for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, for the submission of constitutional prohibition, for pronibition in the District of Columbia, for the Blair educational bill-for every measure which temperance people desire. The third party will put up a candidate against him; if the succeed, a man will be sent who will, in a probability, vote against every one of these

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

GEN, FISK'S CANVASS A FARCE.

The Prohibition Leader Does Not Lead ar His Friends Are Discouraged.

What is the matter with Gen. Clinton Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for Presidents At all the Prohibition meetings, when such stion is put, the answer is: "He's all right." But he is not all right. He is the candidate of his party, but he might as well be off the ticket for all the good he does. When he was first nominated General Fisk prophesied a brilliant canvass. He said he would stump the country from one end to the other. He particularly said he would roll up an enormous vote in New Jersey. But for the past month he has scarcely

So far as New Jersey is concerned, a State that he intimated he would poll such a big vote n, it has been entirely neglected by him. In fact, the Prohibition canvass in New Jersey has been of the flimsiest character. It lacks the vigor that was displayed four years ago, and especially two years since, when Fisk ran for Governor. The Prohibitionists do not claim over 10,000 votes, just one-half that Fisk re-ceived in 1886. The Democrats put the vote as from 9.000 to 10,000, while the Republicans estimate that the Prohibition ballots will not much exceed 5,000. It is safe to wager that not over 7,500 votes will be cast. Very likely it will be much below the latter figure, for the Republicans have worked bard and have certainly made good inroads on the Prohibition vote Clinton B. Fisk has dropped out of the fight and the bottom is rapidly dropping out of the Prohibition campaign.

Why Cleveland and Thorman Should No Be Elected. New York Independent, Oct. 25.

Cleveland and Thurman should not be elected because of what they are and what they repre-

We described General Harrison, last week, as "clean, pure, true man." We cannot apply these words to Grover Cleveland. We cannot say of him, as we said of his great opponent, that "not a breath of scandal has touched or can touch his character." And these things we ought to be able to say of any man whom we recommend for the presidency. Not being able to say them of Mr. Cleveland, we cannot ask Christian people to vote for him. We would be false to ourselves, false to the truth, and false

to the faith we teach if we were to do so. Love

for Christian virtue compels us to urge Christian people not to vote for him.

Mr. Cieveland has had experience in public affairs. He has been sheriff, Mayor, Governor and President. On his record, and out of his own mouth, he is condemned. Declaring, as a candidate in 1884, that there is a grave danger in the eligibility of a President for re-election, he is again a candidate in 1888. Promising to reform the civil service, to administer the government on business principles and to treat pub-iic office as a public trust, he has done the contrary. He has revived the spoils system, adminstered the government on partisan principles and treated public office as a Demogratic trust. In his letter of acceptance he promises to con-tinue this policy, which he still calls civil-service reform. By voting for him you will approve this perfide: by voting against it you will con-

demp it. Can hopest men hesitate! Mr. Cleveland has appointed to office scores of eriminals, men in every way unfit for positions of trust and responsibility. One of his latest appointments is that of Fitzpatrick, a leader of he notorious gang that has ruled and robbed New Orleans, and is under indistment for mal essance in office, to a United States marchalship. If you think rum-sellers should not be made postmasters, and that criminals ought not to hold office, vote against Cleveland and Thur-

prominent ex rebels. He made one of thet Secretary of the Interior and then elevated him to the Supreme Bench, though he was totally without judicial experience. He proposed to return the rebel flags; he allowed the stars and stripes to be placed at half-mast in Washington when Jacob Thompson, an arch rebel, died II you do not believe in excusing the rebellion, nor in rewarding the leaders of it, vote against

Grover Cleveland Mr. Cleveland makes it a special virtue to veta pension bills. Some of these vetoes are just but many are unjust, and some of the messages are brutal in their treatment of old soldiers. I you think the country owes anything to its brave

defenders, vote against this veto-President. Mr. Cleveland has denounced our protectiv tariff as "vicious, inequitable and illogica"," and proposes so to change it as to cripple or destroy our wool and woolen industries and other sources of material and financial prosperity. He uses the arguments of free-traders in his tariff message, and the result of that message, the Mills all, offers the first installment of free trade. If you believe that free trade would be ruinous to business of all kinds, and especially to the wageworker, see that your vote is cast against Cleveland and Thurman

Mr. Thurman who, if elected, would be President of the Senate, and give perhaps the casting vote, is a feeble old man who ought to have been nominated, if at all, a dozen years ago. He denounces the tariff and approves the Cleveland idea of civil service—the offices for the "boys." He ought not to be Vice-president of

Cleveland and Thurman represent the Democratic party, the party that denounces ballot rei form, that suppresses the negro vote in the South, that withholds from the Daketas the right of statebood, that gives aid and comfort to the saloon, that attacks protection with the Morrison borizontal reduction and Mills bills, and that will tolerate no reform of the civi

It is not a choice between evils that is now presented to the voter. It is a choice between candidates conspicuous for their ability, high character and solid worth, supported by a party which stands for what is purest and best in our pational life; and candidates against whom there are many grave objections, supported by a party which has forfested its right to a place in the nation's confidence.

The best interests of the country will be served by electing Harrison and Morton and defeating Cleveland and Thurman.

Harrison Will Carry New York.

New York Special to Cincinnati Enquirer. That Harrison will carry New York the Republican managers are audaciously and supremely confident. They claim it without reservation. This confidence comes of the very flat-

tering report received from the interior of the State and the superb organization Chairman Quay has made in New York city. To-night I met Mr. James R. Young, the exexutive clerk of the United States Senate. Mr. Young is in Mr. Quay's confidence, and spert some hours with him. I asked him if Quay was

a man of sanguine temperament, liable to warp "On the contrary," said Mr. Young, "he leans to extreme conservatism. I feel assured that if he makes the declaration that the Republicance will carry New York be not only believes it, but has the self-consciousness of the value of his

judgment. "Do you know," I asked, "upon what he predicates his judgment?" "To an extent," said Mr. Young; "first, his organization in the city of New York is so complete he will get out every vote. Moreover, his plans for watching the ballot-boxes, so that there can be no crooked work, are comprehensive and cover every detail. I would not be surprised at all if the Republican vote in New York city exceeded 100,000. The majority to the Harlem bridge is expected to reach 90,000. This will give Harrison the State by an ample majority.

Singular Method of Prolonging Life.

A strange case occurred at the general hospital last week. A woman had a serious operation performed, and after it was all, over she began to grow very weak from the shock, At 12 o'clock at night life was so low that the pulse was scarcely to be felt, and a rather unusual resort was made of injecting a quart of salt water into her veins. This revived her almost instantly, but it was only for a time, Then a pint more was injected, and one of the doctors drove off rapidly to a milkman and had him fill some warm, clean bottle with fresh milk, for which the cow had just been milked The bottles were put in warm water and upon arrival at the hospital a pint of the warm milk was injected into the circulation, and shortly afterward another piut. This made three pint of a saline solution and two pints of milk. Stil the patient did not permanently revive, and as a last resort a transfusion of a small quantity of human blood from the arm of one of the doctors was made. All the efforts of the physicians were in vain, however, and the woman died twenty-four hours after the operation.

Sterne's Grave.

Letter to Editor of London Times. Sterne's monument is not only standing, but n good repair. I paid a visit to the spot in St. George's (Hangver square) burial ground only a fortnight ago. Whether it is the same stone as that seen by Mr. Humphreys balf a century since, I cannot say; probably not, as I believe the original stone was put up not many years after Sterne's death (1768), and the stone as it stands does not seem older than, say, 1830 'Alas! Poor Yorick," stands at the head and forms part of the present inscription. The statement in your leader is in part correct, as the exact spot where Sterne's remains were laid is unknown. I believe there is little doubt that the gruesome tradition about the stealing of his bones is true, the present memorial baving been erected by two brother Masons some years after the robbery, and when the original grave could not be found.

Valuable Relies Unearthed.

Wareham (Mass.) Special. A few days ago Luther D. Perry unearthed three very ancient pewter spoons, a tableknife, pocket-knife and a loom ratchet wheel. The knives soon crumbled to atoms when exposed to the air. The spoons seem to be the only articles of interest to relie hunters, and are a peculiar form. The articles were found about three feet from the surface, on or near what seemed to be a stone foundation of a chimney, and evidently a dwelling of some sort once stood there, but not in the memory of Wareham's oldest residents, nor did they ever bear it mentioned that a hours once stood in that locality. There more than a century, and perhaps two.

A National Flower.

Philadelphia Ledger. A national flower for the United States-au smblem such as the Irish shamrock, the Scotch thistle, the English rose, the French fleur de lis -and others is among the latest novelties that poets, scientists and others are in search of. Mr. Thomas Meenan, the botanist, supports the notion; and already we have had suggestions the sunflower, and later still of the almost un versa! golden rod by friend Josiah W. Leeds, whom one would hardly suspect of such national vanities. With such example, however, the Ledger ventures to suggest the noble plume and tassel of the Indian corn-the fruitful, widespread zea mays. Possibly that may be matched, but it cannot be surpassed.

Lord Bute's Interesting Purchase

London Truth Falkland Palace, Fifeshire, the ancient residence of the Kings of Scotland, is shortly to be restored to something approaching its former splender by Lord Bute, who has recently purchased it, along with the fine estates of Falkland and Nuthill, on the Lomond hills, Extensive excavations are being carried out among the ruins of the palace in the hope that some inter-esting discoveries may be made before the work of restoration begins.

A Ship Burns for Seventeen Months.

All of the staggering sea stories are not told by sailors. Here is one which the Boston Transcript credits to an officer of the Hydrographic Bureau: "The ship Ada Iredale caught fire from pontaneous combustion, was abandoned, drifted 2,423 miles in eight months, was towed into port and continued to burn for eleven months longer, then was repaired and made into a handsome bark, which is doing good service in the Chinese

The Dog and the Umbrella.

Lewiston (Me., Gazette. Some one took an umbrella from the hallway of a Lewiston man's house, and about the same time the dog was missed. A search was made and the dog was found in a Liabon-street store, and standing near him was the missing umbrella. A stranger had come into the store followed by the dog. When he went out he left the umbrella, which the deg carefully guarded until his owner appeared.

True Enterprise. Harper's Bazar.

the lady of the house. "Thanks, John," said the book agent, cordially, "but you needn't trouble yourself. I saw the door as I came in. Now this work, madame, is -... " The lady bought

"John, show this gentleman the deor," said

Why It Is Called the White House. ashington Star.

The name of the White House is derived from the fact of the Virginia freestone, of which it is Mr. Cleveland has shown special favor to oration caused by smoke and weather.